In the matter of:

Definition of Solid Waste Proposed Rule

Public Meeting

Thursday, September 15, 2011
10:00 a.m.

Avenue Crown Plaza

160 East Huron Street

Chicago, Illinois 60611

Reported by: Renay Patterson Sebanc

Capital Reporting Company

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1		APPEA	RANCES	۷
2	EPA	REPRESENTATIVES:		
3	Ms.	Suzanne Rudzinski		
4	Ms.	Amanda Geldard		
5	Ms.	Tracy Atagi		
6	Ms.	Mary Beth Sheridan		
7				
8		AKERS: Peter Orris	Chicago Physicians for Social Responsibility	
10	Ms.	Lisa Evans	Earthjustice	
11	Mr.	Michael Johnson	Greenpeace, U.S.A.	
12	Mr.	Jesse Marquez	Coalition for a Safe Environment	
13 14	Ms.	Jane Williams	California Communities Against Toxics	
15	Mr.	Jared Policicchio	Environmental Law Policy Center	
16	Ms.	Lisa Tuck	PSC	
17	Mr.	Timothy Serie	ACA	
18 19	Mr.	John Cain	Novesis Environmental Strategies	
20	Ms.	Becky Clayborn	Sierra Club	
21	Ms.	Cheryl Johnson	People for Community Recovery	
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23				
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1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	MS. RUDZINSKI: Good morning. Thank you for	
3	attending today's public meeting of the Environmental	
4	Protection Agency's Proposed Rule Regarding the	
5	Definition of Solid Waste. Before we begin, I want to	
6	thank you for taking time out of your schedules to	
7	come and participate today and to address the Proposed	
8	Rule. We look forward to getting your comments on it.	
9	This is the second of two public meetings that we will	
10	be conducting on this Rule. The first meeting was	
11	held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Monday,	
12	September 12th.	
13	I'm Suzanne Rudzinski. I'm the Director of	
14	the EPA's Office of Resource Conservation and	
15	Recovery, and I'm going to be opening today's session.	
16	Also, today, we have on the panel, Tracy Atagi and	
17	Amanda Geldard. We have Mary Beth who will be our	
18	timekeeper as well. Before we begin the public	
19	meeting, I would like to provide you with a brief	
20	description of the Proposed Rule on which we will be	
21	taking comments today as well as the logistics on how	
22	we plan to run the meeting.	
23	On July 22nd, 2011, the EPA published a	
24	Proposed Rule requesting comment on potential	

- 1 revisions to the Definition of Solid Waste or the DSW
- 2 Rule, as we call it, that portion of the RCRA
- 3 hazardous waste regulations. The DSW regulations
- 4 govern how hazardous secondary materials are regulated
- 5 when they are recycled. In this proposal, EPA is
- 6 requesting public input on six major proposed
- 7 revisions to the recycling regulations.
- 8 First, EPA is proposing to replace the 2008
- 9 exclusion for hazardous secondary materials
- 10 transferred to a third-party for reclamation with an
- 11 alternative hazardous waste standard. Under this
- 12 alternative standard, the hazardous recyclable
- 13 material would be subject to hazardous waste
- 14 regulations with streamlined requirements for
- 15 generators.
- 16 For example, we are proposing to allow
- 17 generators that ship their hazardous secondary
- 18 materials to a third party for reclamation to
- 19 accumulate hazardous recyclable material up to one
- 20 year without a permit or interim status. We are also
- 21 taking comment on other possible streamlining
- 22 revisions to the generator requirements.
- 23 Second, we are proposing to retain the 2008
- 24 exclusion for hazardous secondary materials that are

- 1 reclaimed under the control of the generator, which
- 2 includes reclamation, on-site/off-site, by the same
- 3 company, and under tolling agreements. However, we
- 4 are proposing a clearer definition of when the
- 5 hazardous secondary materials are contained. This
- 6 proposed change is meant to address concerns from
- 7 states and the regulated community that the current
- 8 contained standard is not adequate. We are also
- 9 proposing additional recordkeeping requirements.
- Third, we are proposing to apply the existing
- 11 regulatory definition of legitimate recycling to all
- 12 hazardous secondary material and hazardous waste
- 13 recycling. This clarifies for all generators and
- 14 reclaimers that all operations regulated as recycling
- 15 must be legitimate for true recycling, not just
- 16 treatment or disposal in the guise of recycling. This
- 17 change is designed to improve compliance and will
- 18 enable regulatory authorities to better enforce
- 19 against sham recycling.
- We are also proposing to make all the
- 21 legitimacy factors mandatory with a petition process
- 22 to account for the rare instance when a factor is not
- 23 met even when the recycling is legitimate. The
- 24 proposal also requires the recycler to document that

- 1 their recycling is legitimate.
- 2 Fourth, we are proposing a new exclusion from
- 3 the definition of solid waste for high-value solvents
- 4 being sent for remanufacturing into similar high-value
- 5 products. The goal of the remanufacturing exclusion
- 6 would be to encourage remanufacturing of 18 high-value
- 7 solvents used in specific high-value manufacturing
- 8 functions provided certain conditions are met.
- 9 Fifth, we are proposing revisions to the
- 10 case-by-case solid waste variances and nonwaste
- 11 determinations in order to foster greater consistency
- 12 among the implementing agencies and help ensure the
- 13 protectiveness of the variances and nonwaste
- 14 determinations.
- 15 And last, but not least, we are taking
- 16 comment on requiring additional safeguards for other
- 17 existing recycling regulations including requiring
- 18 facilities to notify their regulatory authority of
- 19 their activities and to contain their hazardous
- 20 secondary materials. Additionally, EPA is also
- 21 releasing for public comment its draft expanded
- 22 environmental justice analysis for the DSW Rule. This
- 23 analysis has been completed and has undergone peer
- 24 review. Both the analysis and the peer-review

- 1 comments are available in the docket for the public
- 2 comment.
- In conclusion, we believe the DSW Proposed
- 4 Rule strikes an appropriate balance between
- 5 encouraging sustainable materials management through
- 6 hazardous secondary material reclamation while
- 7 protecting human health and the environment from the
- 8 risk of hazardous materials.
- 9 Now, I want to go over some of the logistics
- 10 for the comment portion of today's meeting. Today's
- 11 public meeting will work as follows. Speakers, if you
- 12 have preregistered, you were assigned a time session -
- 13 afternoon, or evening when you were scheduled to
- 14 give your five or ten minutes of testimony. We'll
- 15 call the speakers to the front. When your name is
- 16 called, please come on up to this podium and state
- 17 your name and your affiliation. We'll ask you to
- 18 spell your name for the court reporter, who is over
- 19 here (indicating), and will be transcribing the
- 20 comments for the official record. Once all of the
- 21 preregistered speakers for this session have had a
- 22 chance to speak, we're going to call on any that have
- 23 registered on-site to come up and speak.
- 24 Testimony is limited to ten minutes. We will

- 1 hold up cards. Mary Beth is our cardholder
- 2 (indicating). What she will be doing is she'll hold
- 3 up a yellow card when you have one minute left to
- 4 speak. She will hold up a red card when your time is
- 5 up, at which point you should stop speaking. When
- 6 you've completed speaking, please return to your seat.
- 7 We will not be answering any questions on the rule,
- 8 but we may, however, be asking clarifying questions of
- 9 you on your testimony.
- 10 If you have a written copy of your testimony,
- 11 please place it in the box that's outside at the
- 12 registration table, and please remember if you did not
- 13 get to finish your remarks, your written comments will
- 14 be entered into the record just as if you had provided
- 15 them orally. You may also submit additional written
- 16 comments anytime during the comment period, as
- 17 explained in the handout that is available at the
- 18 registration table. Written comments are due by
- 19 October 20th of this year. These written statements
- 20 will be considered the same as if you presented them
- 21 orally. If you would like to testify, but have not
- 22 yet registered, please do so at the registration desk,
- 23 and we'll be happy to accommodate you. An overview of
- 24 the 2011 DSW Proposal, which includes the instructions

- 1 on how to submit written comments, can be found at the
- 2 registration table where you signed up today.
- 3 Finally, if you have a cell phone, like some
- 4 of us do, we would appreciate it if you would turn off
- 5 or at least put it on vibrate. If you need to use
- 6 your phone at any time during the meeting, please move
- 7 to the lobby or somewhere outside the meeting room to
- 8 take the call. We ask for your patience as we
- 9 proceed. We may need to make some minor adjustments
- 10 as the day goes along, but greatly appreciate the fact
- 11 that you've taken the time today to come and
- 12 participate and to tell us your views. Thank you very
- 13 much.
- MS. GELDARD: Okay. We'll go ahead and get
- 15 started calling speakers up to the podium. Just to
- 16 reiterate what Suzanne said, when you reach the
- 17 podium, please state your name, your affiliation, and
- 18 then please spell your name for the court reporter.
- 19 So our first speaker this morning will be
- 20 Dr. Peter Orris.
- DR. ORRIS: Thank you very much, and I
- 22 appreciate the adjustment to the schedule so I can run
- 23 back.
- 24 My name is Peter Orris, O-r-r-i-s, and I

- 1 really appreciate being here today and allowing me to
- 2 comment. This actually was a topic that was not
- 3 included in medical school training, and I've been
- 4 learning more and more about it in recent years. I
- 5 always considered defining garbage sort of like
- 6 another famous topic where I didn't know -- quite know
- 7 how to define it, but I knew it if I looked at it,
- 8 et cetera. So we're going to make a further effort at
- 9 that today, I guess.
- 10 I'm a physician specializing in environmental
- 11 and occupational medicine. I practice at Stroger
- 12 Hospital of Cook County where I'm proud to have been
- 13 the President of the Medical Staff. I'm currently
- 14 Chief of Occupational and Environmental Medicine at
- 15 the University of Illinois Medical Center, and I hold
- 16 professorships on the faculties at the University of
- 17 Illinois, Rush, and Northwestern.
- 18 I'm testifying on behalf of Chicago
- 19 Physicians for Social Responsibility, an advocacy
- 20 group concerned with the environment, climate change,
- 21 gun violence, nuclear arms, and their effects on human
- 22 health. I am not speaking on behalf of the University
- 23 of Illinois or any of its divisions. Chicago PSR has
- 24 asked that I represent them today due to my recent

- 1 work investigating conditions in the recycling
- 2 industry and preparing recommendations for best
- 3 practices to protect both employees within, and
- 4 communities around, these MRFs, Material Recycling
- 5 Facilities.
- I'm here today to support the EPA's Proposal
- 7 to tighten the standards for hazardous waste recycling
- 8 operations and to urge the reversal of the Definition
- 9 of Solid Waste Rule of 2008, which exempted what we
- 10 understand could be 1.5 million tons of hazardous
- 11 waste generated by steel and chemical and
- 12 pharmaceutical companies each year. This current
- 13 solid waste definition, passed in a gasp of
- 14 ideologically driven deregulation during the waning
- 15 years of the last administration, was opposed by state
- 16 environmental regulators, environmental groups, and
- 17 responsible elements of the business community.
- 18 We believe that it is vital that our national
- 19 regulatory policy be driven by precautionary principle
- 20 and based on human health concerns, not the
- 21 pocketbooks of fly-by-night reprocessing firms. A
- 22 green economy rests on aggressive active recycling
- 23 with continuous product stewardship by manufacturers,
- 24 but cannot be achieved at the expense of the health of

- 1 recycling workers or their communities.
- 2 As your agency itself notes, the 2008
- 3 Definition of Solid Waste Rule allows the possibility
- 4 that hazards from the process of recycling hazardous
- 5 materials may adversely impact the health of local
- 6 communities. These communities are disproportionately
- 7 those of minority and low-income working people who
- 8 live around these facilities. This allowance must be
- 9 removed from the regulations.
- 10 PSR of Chicago urges that you: Strengthen
- 11 the standard defining "containment" to prevent
- 12 releases of hazardous waste during the storage and
- 13 recycling process; ensure that the escape of hazardous
- 14 chemicals during recycling are reduced to the lowest
- 15 technologically feasible and are de minimis with
- 16 respect to human health; remove the exemption that
- 17 allows unlimited amounts of hazardous waste to be
- 18 transferred to "tolling contractors" without essential
- 19 protections.
- 20 Further, we urge that this rule provide
- 21 strict safeguards for hazardous waste recycling
- 22 involving transfer from one company to another and
- 23 effective standards for notification, containment, and
- 24 recordkeeping for hazardous waste recycling

- 1 operations.
- 2 In listening to the summary of the changes
- 3 that you're proposing, obviously, we are strongly in
- 4 support of them, and we'd like to wish you all speed
- 5 in securing support for the regulations. Thank you
- 6 again.
- 7 MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Our next speaker is
- 8 Lisa Evans.
- 9 MS. EVANS: Thank you. My name is Lisa Evans
- 10 from Earthjustice. You wanted me to spell my name,
- 11 E-v-a-n-s. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to
- 12 you today. I'm senior administrative counsel for
- 13 Earthjustice, a national nonprofit public interest law
- 14 firm. Earthjustice represents, without charge,
- 15 hundreds of public-interested clients in order to
- 16 reduce water and air pollution and prevent toxic
- 17 contamination. I worked previously an assistant
- 18 regional counsel for USEPA in the area of hazardous
- 19 waste, and I appreciate the opportunity again this
- 20 morning.
- I want to first take the occasion to thank
- 22 EPA for holding two extremely important public
- 23 meetings on its proposed rule on the definition of
- 24 solid waste. My comments this morning will be

- 1 limited, but Earthjustice will follow up with detailed
- 2 written comments to the record next month.
- 3 This morning I will address three essential
- 4 aspects of the DSW Rule. In the final rule,
- 5 Earthjustice requests that EPA pay the utmost
- 6 attention to three things. First, the protection of
- 7 vulnerable communities. Second, the prevention of
- 8 releases in the first instance. And third, the
- 9 consideration of past environmental releases from
- 10 hazardous waste recycling operations.
- 11 First, environmental justice. I want to
- 12 thank EPA for undertaking the first environmental
- 13 justice analysis of a proposed regulation in the
- 14 agency's rulemaking history. This is an extremely
- 15 important milestone that must be acknowledged and
- 16 applauded. In comments to EPA in 2007 and again in a
- 17 petition for reconsideration on behalf of the Sierra
- 18 Club in 2009, we pointed out the disproportionate
- 19 impact of hazardous waste operations on low-income
- 20 communities and communities of color with its
- 21 attendant health threats and environmental
- 22 degradation. We pointed out that Executive Order
- 23 12898 signed in 1994 required EPA to study these
- 24 disproportionate impacts and ensure that the

- 1 regulation of hazardous waste recycling addressed such
- 2 impacts. Earthjustice and leaders in the EJ community
- 3 requested that EPA take the steps necessary under the
- 4 1994 order.
- 5 In 2009, you listened and took action. In
- 6 2009, EPA launched its first full-scale environmental
- 7 justice analysis. The study was done with care and
- 8 involvement of the environmental justice community.
- 9 As a result, EPA has concluded that the nation's
- 10 low-income communities and communities of color are,
- 11 indeed, at a higher risk of injury from the hazardous
- 12 waste recycling operations exempted by the 2008 DSW
- 13 Rule.
- We thank EPA for this careful study which
- 15 sets an important precedent for all future agency
- 16 rules, but now we must ask, as required by the
- 17 executive order, that the findings be taken into
- 18 account and addressed in the agency's final rule. It
- 19 is, of course, not enough to simply acknowledge the
- 20 heightened risk in these communities. This is a code
- 21 red. EPA's responsibility now is to lessen that
- 22 hazard level to conditions that ensure safe and
- 23 healthy neighborhoods for all citizens living near
- 24 these sites.

1 Sadly, conditions in and around the Chicago area illustrate graphically the adverse impacts and threats communities are facing as a result of the historic exemptions granted to hazardous waste recycling operations. Take, for instance, the J. Pitt 5 Melt Superfund site located in the Pilsen neighborhood 6 on the lower west side of Chicago. In 2001, the former scrap metal recycling site was found to be 8 9 contaminated with PCBs, lead, chromium, solvents, friables, asbestos, and other hazardous substances. 10 11 Nearly 400,000 people live within three miles of the site and 87 percent are people of color and 27 percent 12 live below the poverty level. 13 In addition to the Superfund site, the same neighborhood hosts no less 14 than eight industries that EPA thinks may be recycling 15 16 hazardous waste under an exemption that could lead to 17 toxic releases. 18 Earthjustice examined -- Earthjustice 19 examined many Chicago neighborhoods and about a dozen 20 zip codes and found many, far too many threats in 21 these communities. I'd like to leave the analyses for 22 the record with EPA (tendered document). analyses include descriptions of the neighborhoods, 23

their demographics, the Superfund sites, and potential

- 1 hazardous waste recyclers currently operating under
- 2 existing federal exemptions as well as maps of their
- 3 locations. We plan to augment these initial
- 4 examinations in our comments in October.
- 5 Suffice it to say that for the Pilsen
- 6 community, a few miles from this hearing room, as well
- 7 as for the rest of the nation, EPA must close the
- 8 remaining loopholes in the regulation of hazardous
- 9 waste recycling. These gaps potentially allow 50
- 10 industries currently operating in these 12 Chicago zip
- 11 codes to escape standards that would protect these
- 12 communities, standards that require hazardous waste be
- 13 securely contained, that prevents accumulation of
- 14 large quantities of hazardous waste, and that would
- 15 require the community and first responders to be
- 16 notified of the hazardous waste activity in their
- 17 neighborhoods.
- 18 Now, a bit more briefly, I'd like to touch on
- 19 the issues of prevention and historic contamination.
- 20 First, there is no substitute for prevention in the
- 21 first instance when you're dealing with hazardous
- 22 waste. And take it from an old hazardous waste EPA
- 23 lawyer, this is really the watch word, prevention is
- 24 the watch word of RCRA. Prevention is what's under

- 1 RCRA, and its detailed regulations is what prevents
- 2 Superfund sites and prevents exposure of hazardous
- 3 chemicals and environmental degradation to those
- 4 communities living near sites.
- 5 As Dr. Orris explained, EPA during the Bush
- 6 administration clearly lost sight of this tenet, and
- 7 in the 2008 Definition of the Solid Waste Rule
- 8 deregulated about 1.5 million tons of hazardous waste
- 9 that was purportedly recycled. Before this change,
- 10 chemical companies, pharmaceutical makers, and steel
- 11 manufacturers, and other industries were required to
- 12 follow strict rules designed to keep communities safe:
- 13 Closely tracking hazardous waste, storing it in
- 14 clearly labeled air-tight and leak-proof containers,
- 15 and obtaining permits for dangerous activities.
- The 2008 Rule allowed these companies to take
- 17 advantage of the new loophole, permitting them to turn
- 18 over their hazardous waste to unlicensed contractors,
- 19 able to go wherever they want with their poisonous
- 20 cargoes of waste drums, tanks, and truckloads.
- 21 EPA has made significant improvements to the
- 22 2008 Rule that will help in the prevention of harm
- 23 from recycling operations. However, we would like
- 24 them to go further. A few of the areas where we feel

- 1 the rule must be tightened are removing the exemption
- 2 for tolling contractors. The tolling contractor
- 3 exemption is simply a form of third-party recycling
- 4 where unlimited amounts of hazardous waste can be
- 5 transferred from place to place without proper
- 6 controls.
- 7 Second, the industry must require specific
- 8 containment standards that are clear and enforceable.
- 9 EPA has improved the containment standards, but they
- 10 are still too vague and would present enforcement
- 11 difficulties. EPA should require the same containment
- 12 standards that it applies to facilities that treat,
- 13 store, and dispose of hazardous waste.
- 14 Third, the agency must clearly define what
- 15 constitutes a release. The proposed rule allows
- 16 hazardous chemicals to escape without apparent
- 17 consequence and without causing the material clearly
- 18 to be treated as a hazardous waste. And, lastly,
- 19 among the four I'll mention here -- there will be more
- 20 in our comments -- EPA should require additional
- 21 recordkeeping requirements to demonstrate that
- 22 speculative accumulation is not occurring.
- 23 Lastly, my third point regarding the evidence
- 24 of damage that has already occurred, the agency must

- 1 base its final rule on the ample evidence of damage
- 2 from hazardous waste recycling activities. In that
- 3 vein, I applaud the inclusion of a list of 32
- 4 hazardous waste recycling industries that would be
- 5 required to provide notification, keep records of
- 6 accumulation, document compliance with legitimacy
- 7 criteria, and, most importantly, store hazardous waste
- 8 without releases to the environment pursuant to clear
- 9 containment standards.
- 10 As EPA has noted, these industries have
- 11 caused over half of the 223 cases of contamination
- 12 already documented by EPA. In some cases, these
- 13 industries have been operating under unwise, unsound,
- 14 and highly dangerous exemptions for over 25 years. It
- 15 is well time -- past time to close these gaps.
- 16 EPA can expect significant pushback from many
- 17 of the 32 recycling industries. In fact, in a recent
- 18 e-mail to its members, the Institute of Scrap
- 19 Recycling Industries called upon its members to
- 20 protest the proposed rule, which in its words, quote,
- 21 has the potential to bring the scrap metal recycling
- 22 industry to a grinding halt. Its failure to regulate
- 23 the scrap metal recycling industry caused or
- 24 contributed to the creation of the J. Pitt Melt Shop,

- 1 Superfund site, just a few miles from this room.
- 2 The exemption from regulations enjoyed by the
- 3 scrap metal industry has contributed to the creation
- 4 of no less than 52 of EPA's documented damage cases or
- 5 over 23 percent of the total contaminated sites
- 6 documented by EPA. EPA must consider the compelling
- 7 evidence and not be distracted by the predictable
- 8 Chicken Little pronouncements of the recycling
- 9 industries.
- 10 In sum, while the terms of the DSW are
- 11 unfamiliar to most, it is, in the end, simply a rule
- 12 about protecting the safety of families and
- 13 communities, specifically, the ones that don't have
- 14 the political voice to insist, not in my backyard. An
- 15 effective DSW Rule is about cradle-to-grave management
- 16 of hazardous waste even when, and especially when,
- 17 that waste involves dangerous recycling.
- 18 I believe EPA has a superior understanding of
- 19 what it needs to do to keep communities safe. I
- 20 appreciate the distance the agency has come since 2008
- 21 and its clear willingness to listen. I am hopeful in
- 22 the end for a strong and just final rule. Thank you.
- MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Our next speaker is
- 24 Michael Johnson.

1 My name is Mike Johnson, MR. JOHNSON: J-o-h-n-s-o-n. I'm here on behalf of Greenpeace U.S.A., our Chicago staff, and thousands of Greenpeace supporters here in Illinois and hundreds of thousands of supporters across the country. I appreciate being 5 here today and the opportunity to testify before you 6 concerning the tightening of the solid waste disposal 7 regulations here in the U.S. Just months ago, my 8 9 Greenpeace colleagues and hundreds of Americans whose lives have been altered by toxic coal ash pollution 10 testified in supporting the definition of coal ash as 11 hazardous waste. Dramatic pictures of coal ash waste 12 washing away homes and livelihoods turned our stomachs 13 14 and inspired us to act. 15 Today's hearing bring to light the proverbial 16 frog in the frying pan. The infiltration of untold 17 chemicals into our air, water, and land from so-called 18 recycling, or perhaps less dramatic in visual form, 19 the end results are just as deadly. Today, we stand 20 before you in defense of thousands across the 21 countries -- across the country who suffer from 25 22 years of politics being put before science and common 23 We stand before you to end the public health 24 assault perpetrated by unscrupulous chemical, metal

- 1 finishing, smelting, and pharmaceutical industries.
- 2 We stand before you to put the handle-with-care label
- 3 back on our communities.
- 4 By closing loopholes -- by closing loopholes
- 5 that allow 32 industries to essentially pollute at
- 6 will with impunity and tacit government approval, EPA
- 7 can stop our communities from becoming tomorrow's
- 8 toxic waste dumps, but only by eliminating tolling
- 9 exemptions that weaken the rule.
- 10 While administrations change, lead, mercury,
- 11 cadmium, and arsenic are forever. While we can --
- 12 while we can stop tomorrow's tragedies, this day comes
- 13 too late for some right here in Chicago. Less than
- 14 five miles from this hearing, in the Pilsen community,
- 15 H. Kramer and similar businesses have rained down lead
- 16 into the soil until Illinois EPA's testing revealed
- 17 residential lead levels of twice the legal limit.
- 18 More than six years have passed since H. Kramer agreed
- 19 to right this wrong, but the community still waits as
- 20 more and more children suffer from disabilities due to
- 21 elevated lead levels.
- 22 In 2007, the Illinois EPA investigations
- 23 unearthed ground water contamination at the Flexible
- 24 Products site in Crest Hill. Arsenic and lead levels

- 1 of nearly nine times and 400 times their respective
- 2 legal limits were found only 2300 feet from the
- 3 community's drinking supply, and that story of
- 4 contamination continues to unfold.
- 5 We come to this hearing too late to avoid the
- 6 tragedies like the ones in Pilsen and Crest Hill, but
- 7 not too late to prevent this kind of tragedy in the
- 8 future. Today, we call on EPA to end the free ride
- 9 for so-called recyclers that have led a race to the
- 10 bottom in the industry at the expense of public health
- 11 and the environment. After major failures in
- 12 promulgating an ozone rule and coal combustion waste
- 13 rule, we remain cautiously optimistic that EPA can get
- 14 back to the business of putting public health over
- 15 electoral politics and polluter profits. Thank you.
- MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Our next speaker is
- 17 Edyta Sitko. I apologize if I pronounced that wrong,
- 18 or maybe you're not here to hear me. Okay. All
- 19 right.
- 20 Our next speaker is Jesse Marquez.
- MR. MARQUEZ: Good morning. My name is Jesse
- 22 Marquez. I am the Founder and Executive Director of
- 23 the Coalition for a Safe Environment. My name is
- 24 spelled J-e-s-s-e, middle initial "N" as in Nicholas,

- 1 last name Marquez, M-a-r-q-u-e-z. I'm speaking both
- 2 as the founder and executive director of the Coalition
- 3 for a Safe Environment and as an individual resident.
- 4 I have traveled from Los Angeles to come here
- 5 overnight to participate in this after speaking in San
- 6 Diego, and then from there had to have my son, instead
- 7 of coming back to LA, rush me to the San Diego Airport
- 8 because it was -- to save time to get me here in time
- 9 to be able to participate.
- 10 I live in Wilmington. Wilmington is one of
- 11 30 communities in the City of LA. The community I
- 12 live in is a HAZMAT nightmare. The largest container
- 13 port in the United States, the Port of Los Angeles, is
- 14 in Wilmington. The second largest container port in
- 15 the United States, the Port of Long Beach, borders
- 16 Wilmington. There are three major oil refineries in
- 17 Wilmington. There is a fourth major oil refinery that
- 18 borders Wilmington. For every oil refinery, there is
- 19 also a separate asphalt facility. For every asphalt
- 20 facility, there's also a sulfur recovery facility, and
- 21 it goes on and on and on. Wilmington was also the
- 22 Wilmington Oil Field, the largest oil well field in
- 23 the United States. It is now about 95 percent empty,
- 24 but the whole harbor community was an oil well

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- 1 community.
- 2 I'm here to speak on various issues. These
- 3 are things that are happening regularly in my
- 4 community. We are an environmental justice community.
- 5 We are about 85 percent Latino, 50 percent
- 6 Spanish-speaking, and we have many other ethnics there
- 7 that I live with and share my daily life with. I've
- 8 also been personally impacted by this. In various
- 9 events that do occur, these are typically disasters,
- 10 tragedies, fires, explosions where I am sick. I am
- 11 sick for more than one day. Sometimes it might take
- 12 weeks to recover because of the things that I have to
- 13 breathe during the course of those things.
- I'll be speaking basically on three subject
- 15 areas: Scrap metal recycling, specifically at the
- 16 Port of Los Angeles; junkyards. Wilmington is home to
- 17 50-plus acre auto recycling parts junkyards; and then
- 18 at the ports and nearby, because of the freeway and
- 19 growth of the goods movement, we also have dredged and
- 20 excavated materials.
- 21 Things that we're concerned with with the
- 22 regulation and the past regulation is that hazardous
- 23 materials are not adequately regulated. Our history
- 24 has shown that facilities are not inspected regularly.

- 1 Our chemicals are not tested or facilities are not
- 2 tested for all known hazardous materials on-site.
- 3 Permits are not adequately reviewed.
- 4 There are typically no public hearings.
- 5 Public comments are ignored and are never
- 6 investigated. In fact, of about 50 public hearings
- 7 I've been at, I've never been called once by any
- 8 government regulatory agency, either federal, state,
- 9 or local, to interview me as to what did I experience
- 10 or what did I discover, what did I research, what were
- 11 my findings.
- 12 There is never a review of government agency
- 13 investigations, findings, penalties, and fines. New
- 14 permits are always rubber-stamped by the government
- 15 agencies. They're never thoroughly reviewed.
- 16 Residents do not know what types of hazardous
- 17 materials are on location. Residents are not advised
- 18 what to do in the event of an emergency. Facilities
- 19 do not have emergency response and evacuation plans
- 20 for the public.
- 21 There is no follow-up investigation or
- 22 interview of local residents and small businesses that
- 23 are impacted, including public schools. There's never
- 24 public disclosure of findings. The only time we hear

- 1 about what happened might be a year or two later if
- 2 there was a penalty or a sanction or fine or a court
- 3 case filed, but basically other than that, we know
- 4 nothing about anything.
- 5 Government regulatory agency inspectors never
- 6 show up on time to catch the incident. Sometimes
- 7 things might last 20, 30 minutes, you know, that are
- 8 going on, or we might call and notify them that
- 9 something is occurring, and it might take them hours.
- 10 It might take them a whole day. It might take them
- 11 days to show up at a location where we've reported
- 12 something.
- 13 Another problem we have is that government
- 14 inspectors show up, and what they do is that depending
- 15 on the type of thing that's occurring at the time,
- 16 they never have adequate test equipment. So, for
- 17 example, HMD might show up with a particulate matter,
- 18 you know, monitor when there's actually various toxic
- 19 chemicals being released. So they never have accurate
- 20 equipment that will actually detect, measure, and
- 21 identify what are the different chemicals that are in
- 22 the air at the time or even in the land at the time.
- 23 Settlements and fines that are negotiated by
- 24 government agencies never come back to the community.

- 1 The communities are impacted. Public health is
- 2 impacted. Yet not a dime ever goes to our local
- 3 community local clinic. In the case of Los Angeles
- 4 County Medical Center, they lost over 100 medical
- 5 doctors due to financial cuts in the last several
- 6 years, but, yet, we have to fend for ourselves.
- 7 We do support the environmental justice
- 8 analysis and its findings. However, I did notice a
- 9 couple of things. They used the term their impact
- 10 risk to minority and low-income communities. We would
- 11 like to expand that definition to include what is
- 12 commonly called sensitive receptors. Within that
- 13 sensitive receptor, we want to make sure they identify
- 14 pregnant women. Ethnic minority communities also have
- 15 large senior citizen populations. We have large
- 16 children populations. We have a higher percentage of
- 17 no insurance, and then we also have larger social
- 18 economic impacts. All these categories are not
- 19 assessed, and so you really have no clue as to how
- 20 in-depth is the impact to a community.
- 21 Typically, public notification is 500 feet.
- 22 500 feet is basically half a block. Well, if there's
- 23 an explosion and fire at a HAZMAT facility, it does
- 24 not stay within the boundary of 500 feet. Most

- 1 organizations like ours do not live across the street
- 2 from any of these type of facilities. So
- 3 organizations that would have some experience, some
- 4 knowledge, some staff, or some volunteers, we are
- 5 never notified. And so we're lucky if one of the
- 6 local residents happens to know us or a neighbor says,
- 7 Well, hey, let this group know about it. That's
- 8 typically how we find out.
- 9 And, yes, you have your public notification
- 10 requirements. You publicize it in a newspaper, a
- 11 regional distribution, which is a joke. Because in my
- 12 community, probably 90 percent of the population does
- 13 not get the Los Angeles Times, and 90 percent of our
- 14 population is not going to look for an ad in the
- 15 classified section as to whether or not there's going
- 16 to be a public hearing.
- 17 So you must use all local resources, which
- 18 means all local newspapers, community newsletters,
- 19 community organizations that have networks via either
- 20 their newsletters, their pamphlets, their memberships.
- 21 Public agencies typically never use free media that's
- 22 available to them. You put in a classified ad, but
- 23 then you never contact all the local newspapers to be
- 24 interviewed. The television stations and reporters

- 1 that typically deal with environmental affairs and
- 2 public health are never asked and notified that, Hey,
- 3 here's an opportunity where you can interview us or
- 4 come on-site to the hearing. All this is free media.
- 5 The radio stations are all local, again, are never
- 6 contacted for interviews by the local reporters on
- 7 various topics, and we highly recommend that.
- 8 When you do assessments, you never do
- 9 worst-case scenarios. You will do a typical risk
- 10 assessment based on normal parameters, but when the
- 11 public is not involved in what to assess or what to
- 12 look at, it's omitted. I'll be going into the
- 13 articles in a minute.
- 14 There's also not a one-stop information
- 15 source where the public can go to to look at the
- 16 history of compliance with the company. Typically, we
- 17 have to go to various websites of different government
- 18 agencies. I did notice that in your studies that you
- 19 did that, you know, you found so many companies in
- 20 this category and that category and that category.
- 21 But the fact of the matter is that, in my opinion, I
- 22 think you're only aware of about one-third of what
- 23 actually happens out there because it's only where
- 24 you're involved.

- 1 If it's California Department of Toxic
- 2 Substances Control, you don't know what they did
- 3 because you were not part of that action or that
- 4 investigation. If our local district attorney gets
- 5 involved and files a suit, you're also not aware of
- 6 that because you're not part of that investigation and
- 7 part of that legal process. So we feel -- we feel
- 8 that at least 50 percent more you're not even aware
- 9 of, and, therefore, your documentation and research is
- 10 not adequate. It is not aware of all the different
- 11 things that are occurring.
- 12 Recycling industries and associations, while
- 13 they did organize to protest against this rulemaking,
- 14 what they should be organizing against are the
- 15 industries that are using toxic chemicals on the
- 16 products that are part of what they're recycling.
- 17 That's what they should be getting involved with.
- 18 Also, many of these contaminated hazardous sites have
- 19 also changed. In the case of Wilmington and Carson
- 20 and Long Beach and all the harbor south bay area, as I
- 21 mentioned, it was the largest oil-producing well
- 22 location in the western United States.
- In the case of the City of Carson, which
- 24 borders Wilmington, 285 homes were built on top of a

- 1 shell storage tank facility for their petroleum
- 2 products. It was remediated, and lo and behold, we
- 3 have discovered 25 years later that vapor emissions
- 4 have been coming out of there, benzene and other
- 5 chemicals. That when a resident let their attorneys
- 6 come in with a bulldozer and dug it up, they found
- 7 numerous chunks of rock and ground that was
- 8 contaminated. Yet, it was given the bill of okay by
- 9 government agencies, when it was not.
- 10 Also, we are impacted due to the fact that
- 11 many of our communities also have home gardens. So
- 12 any time we're growing home vegetables and fruits, the
- 13 residents are not aware that it's been contaminated.
- 14 Every time there's a fire and explosion, which happens
- 15 regularly, then our food is being contaminated. Since
- 16 I live in the harbor -- many residents go fishing.
- 17 Fishing is also a food supply for many of our harbor
- 18 residents, but then we have contamination of the land.
- I passed out newspaper articles to you. One
- 20 of them was formally known as Neu-Proler, which was a
- 21 scrap metal facility at the Port of Los Angeles. In
- 22 1991, it was fined because of the PCBs. When they
- 23 crush metal, crushed metal also causes powder, dust.
- 24 Particulate matter goes in the air and lands in the

- 1 ocean. That same facility, it was purchased about
- 2 five, six years ago by another company. Did anything
- 3 change? No. They were just found guilty by our LA
- 4 district attorney and our Department of Toxic
- 5 Substances Control for the State of California. In
- 6 the last five years, which was not documented, was the
- 7 fact that they had two major fires. Those fires did
- 8 not stay there. They went into our community.
- 9 You also see an ad for the Pick Your Part
- 10 Junkyard which just occurred last year. We had
- 11 problems there. Why? Because they never thought that
- 12 there would ever be a fire at a junkyard. And what
- 13 happened? Fire trucks arrived. They could not get
- 14 into that 50-acre plus facility because there was no
- 15 road access. Not only that, they could not hook up to
- 16 a fire hydrant because there were no fire hydrants
- 17 there. As a result, it burned for 32 hours. I was
- 18 sick for two days and bedridden for another two, three
- 19 weeks because of the impact to my lungs, and the rest
- 20 of my community. We will be submitting more written
- 21 comments in the future. Thank you.
- 22 MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Our next speaker is
- 23 Jane Williams.
- MS. WILLIAMS: Good morning. I'm Jane

- 1 Williams, California Communities Against Toxics. It
- 2 is still early for us because Jesse and I took the Red
- 3 Eye. So I was sitting there while Jesse was giving
- 4 his testimony, and, of course, I'm surprised he didn't
- 5 tell you some of the other -- the other great stories
- 6 about the SA Recycling facility where we finally got,
- 7 after 12 years, the local -- not the local, the state
- 8 enforcement agency to actually put air-monitoring
- 9 equipment across from the facility. So there's a
- 10 great story about Jesse being up on the rooftop of --
- 11 what was that?
- MR. MARQUEZ: It was actually a community
- 13 mission.
- 14 MS. WILLIAMS: It was a mission. So the
- 15 facility was in noncompliance for almost 15 years
- 16 spewing toxic dust and PCBs and all kinds of other
- 17 stuff, not only into the bay, but into the surrounding
- 18 community. And now, it's a \$2.9 million fine, and
- 19 they are supposed to be not operating unless their
- 20 equipment that controls their pollution is actually
- 21 on-line, because they got fined for their air
- 22 pollution control equipment burning to the ground, and
- 23 they still operated for months without it operating.
- 24 So I think one of the things that's missing from this

- 1 conversation on hazardous waste is what the -- what
- 2 the conditions are on the ground. Okay.
- 3 And we're here from California, which has the
- 4 reputation of having, you know, this great regulatory
- 5 scheme. We regulate more chemicals under our state
- 6 RCRA program. We have more stringent secondary
- 7 containment laws. We have, you know, better
- 8 reporting. We have Prop 65, which forces you to -- or
- 9 at least sort of forces you to tell people around you
- 10 what's going on. But I sat there, and I went through
- 11 -- I started at the top of the state and went down to
- 12 -- I got to San Diego, and I could tell you a story of
- 13 at least 15, 20 minutes on 12 sites that's equally as
- 14 interesting as the story that Jesse has -- had going
- 15 on with SA Recycling.
- But what I thought I might start out with,
- 17 since I don't have a lengthy amount of time is, I grew
- 18 up with this -- with this character in our community.
- 19 Her name was Shirley, Shirley White, and she was
- 20 already an older woman when I first met her, and she
- 21 had four kids and her kids were very similar in age to
- 22 my brother's and I. And she was a very heavyset
- 23 woman, but she loved horses, and so one of the things
- 24 that she really liked to do is -- she had this little

- 1 pony named "Snipper." And she got a cart for it so
- 2 that the pony would pull the cart, and she would go
- 3 all over the community with this little pony cart.
- 4 Right. I know you're wondering why I'm
- 5 telling you this story. Well, it happens to be that
- 6 she lived about two miles from a -- from a notorious
- 7 site in California called Mobile Smelting. And this
- 8 is where they brought all kinds of interesting things
- 9 from Jesse's community, at the port largely, and they
- 10 brought it up to this guy who had a couple-acre site,
- 11 and he smelted things.
- 12 One of the things that he did to recover
- 13 copper wire was he took these carts, and he would put
- 14 the wire on the cart, and then he would take PCB
- 15 transformer fluid, and he would put it on the cart
- 16 full of the wire and he would stick them in his
- 17 furnace. So you can imagine now that we basically had
- 18 a dioxin production unit going on there. Right.
- 19 Massive amounts of dioxin, and he did have a stack.
- 20 He did have a permit from the local air pollution
- 21 control district, but, you know, obviously, some of
- 22 his activity was illegal since we're not supposed to
- 23 be burning PCBs in little carts like this post RCRA.
- But I just want to say this, to underscore,

- 1 that this facility operated in the '80s post RCRA. It
- 2 is a huge state Superfund site now. The taxpayers of
- 3 California have already spent about \$10 million. Now,
- 4 we're going to spend like another \$6 million. Okay.
- 5 It's been over a twenty-year long struggle to first
- 6 get the site sort of cleaned up, and then it was a
- 7 struggle not to get it cleaned up because they wanted
- 8 to take the dioxin-contaminated ash, which is actually
- 9 one of the largest stockpiles of dioxin now in the
- 10 United States, and burn it, which would release huge
- 11 amounts of dioxin.
- So the reason I'm telling you this story is
- 13 because it's -- it's what's going on in the ground
- 14 that highlights where the holes are in RCRA. Where,
- 15 despite having really good citizen enforcement
- 16 supervisions, despite USEPA doling out millions of
- 17 dollars to states every year for enforcement, and
- 18 despite, you know, fairly good law and case law on,
- 19 you know, stopping releases, it's not working on the
- 20 ground.
- 21 Mobile Smelting right now is still there. It
- 22 has this dilapidated -- I should have brought a
- 23 picture. It's got this dilapidated old fence, you
- 24 know. It's got, you know, this -- this rusted sign

- 1 that says, "Caution, Hazardous Waste Materials." The
- 2 dioxin-contaminated ash is inside a cargo container.
- 3 The state has to go out there at least two times a
- 4 year and, you know, put the locks back on it because
- 5 people break into the cargo container, and we've been
- 6 saying to the state for a long time, Just bury the
- 7 cargo containers. Bury the stuff on-site. Because
- 8 there is no technology that's been created, really, to
- 9 destroy dioxin safely, and there's literally pounds of
- 10 dioxin in this contaminated ash.
- Now, what happened to Shirley? She had
- 12 chickens. She ate chicken eggs every day laced with
- 13 dioxin. She died of breast cancer. The state came in
- 14 and told us that they did not have the authority to --
- 15 even after they had tested the eggs and found huge
- 16 levels of dioxin in the eggs, the state did not
- 17 actually have the authority to tell the people to stop
- 18 raising chickens and to stop raising chickens
- 19 commercially and to stop the sale of the eggs.
- 20 So I point this out to you because this is
- 21 just one site, one story. I could go into the Rimco
- 22 site. I could go into Pimeco. I could go into Bobo's
- 23 Junkyard, one of my favorite names, at Hunters Point
- 24 where we've -- you know, we've got National Cement

- 1 where they were burning hazardous waste, and they
- 2 burned hazardous waste.
- 3 Talk about the notification requirements. My
- 4 mom used to carry around this laminated piece of
- 5 paper. It was about the size of two postage stamps.
- 6 About this big and this big (indicating). On page 82
- 7 of the Bakersfield California, which is a newspaper,
- 8 that is like a hundred miles from where we live, which
- 9 was a tiny little notice telling us that National
- 10 Cement was going to start burning supplemental fuels,
- 11 and we all know what that was, right? That's where
- 12 they started burning hazardous waste.
- 13 So if people knew what was going on in their
- 14 communities and the information was more readily
- 15 available, okay -- and that's one of the flaws I see
- 16 with this rule. Even the fact that you've
- 17 strengthened it -- people still are not going to know
- 18 what kinds of activities are taking place in their
- 19 communities. And, ladies, when I say in your
- 20 community, you need to think in the schoolyard.
- 21 Because I can cite a number of instances in California
- 22 right now where the facilities that are governed by
- 23 this rule operate contiguous to schoolyards.
- 24 Jesse, what's the name of that facility that

- 1 Shabaka (phonetic) worked on in Compton? Right next
- 2 to the high school.
- 3 MR. MARQUEZ: Falcon?
- 4 MS. WILLIAMS: No, not Falcon. That's --
- 5 that's not a hazardous waste site. There's a --
- 6 there's a junkyard, okay, and it's -- it's -- it is
- 7 only separated by a chain link fence from one of the
- 8 high schools in Compton. All right. And about once
- 9 every three to four years, it blows up, and there is
- 10 shrapnel that heads into the schoolyard, and they have
- 11 to evacuate the school for the day. Okay. This is a
- 12 scrap recycler, a guy who is basically crushing,
- 13 grinding, and doing all these kinds of stuff next --
- 14 contiguous to the schoolyard.
- 15 So when you think about the rules that need
- 16 to protect communities from these types of activities
- 17 that are being covered in this particular rule, you
- 18 need to think about these activities actually taking
- 19 place in a schoolyard. The SCS facility that was also
- 20 in Shabaka's community, which is called Athens Park --
- 21 they renamed it. It used to be called Watts. This
- 22 facility was a vacant lot, and it literally was a
- 23 chain link fence -- they put a chain link fence around
- 24 it and turned it into a transfer station. Okay. The

- 1 trucks had to cross the median. I mean, bump over the
- 2 median to get into the lot, and so when there were
- 3 releases at this facility, literally, the neighbors
- 4 just had a fence, just like a wall, a fence, between
- 5 it and them.
- 6 So, I mean, there was a long community
- 7 struggle there to close that facility down. There was
- 8 all kinds of releases. It was -- you know, it wasn't
- 9 an interim status facility. You know, we tried to get
- 10 its permits pulled. Many, you know, community
- 11 protests, and, you know, the guy who owned it said,
- 12 You know, you can't take away my livelihood by
- 13 regulating hazardous waste. So, you know, this is --
- 14 you know, the neighborhood surrounding this is a 98
- 15 percent African-American community, and it was, I
- 16 think, a six-year long battle to close the SCS
- 17 facility down. All right. And that's just a transfer
- 18 station, just a transfer station.
- 19 At Union Carbide, which is actually in the
- 20 community that I live in -- the community that I live
- 21 in is one of the most notorious hazardous waste
- 22 dumping grounds in the state. It's right over the
- 23 county line from Los Angeles. We have 23 toxic sites,
- 24 all of which were doing some sort of recycling with

- 1 respect to speculative accumulation. We have the
- 2 state's worst childhood cancer cluster. We had 11
- 3 kids in three years contract brain cancer in a town of
- 4 about 1600 people.
- 5 The interesting thing is that to this date,
- 6 after all the attention has been brought to the town I
- 7 live in, Union Carbide, which has a facility there,
- 8 still has the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, the
- 9 waste which contain very large amounts of this, under
- 10 speculative accumulation. So they have been
- 11 quote-unquote, speculatively -- non-speculatively
- 12 accumulating this waste which was created before the
- 13 plant was shut down. The plant was shut down when I
- 14 was about ten, and I'm over 50 now. The waste still
- 15 sits in there. It blows around in the community, and
- 16 people say from Union Carbide, No, we're still using
- 17 that. We still go in there, and they must take like a
- 18 shovel-full every couple of years and sell it for
- 19 something. Right. So it's still there.
- 20 So I'm telling you these stories, and I can
- 21 just keep going on and on about stories in
- 22 California, which has a very much better regulatory
- 23 structure than the rest of the nation, okay, to sort
- 24 of give you an idea of what it's like on the ground.

- 1 What it's like on the ground is not what it's like in
- 2 the regulation. The only way that we sort have been
- 3 able to create a counterbalance to some of these
- 4 forces in communities is to have a special
- 5 environmental justice enforcement initiative, either
- 6 at the state level, at the local level, or at the
- 7 regional level with our different regulatory agencies
- 8 so that we get all of the agencies, the district
- 9 attorneys, the CUPAS, the local enforcement, first
- 10 responders, everybody focusing on a certain area where
- 11 a lot of this activity is taking place. It's the only
- 12 way that we can get sort of a counterbalance to the
- 13 forces that are on the ground that are continually
- 14 polluting communities.
- So thank you for allowing me to testify. I
- 16 hope some of these stories are helpful, and I would
- 17 certainly put it out there that we often give tours in
- 18 Los Angeles of hazardous waste sites. In fact, we're
- 19 getting ready to do a tour for the new Cal/EPA
- 20 secretary, I believe, in the next six weeks or two
- 21 months, and I think it would be a really good idea
- 22 maybe if somebody from DC came out to see some of the
- 23 sites that we look at very often. All right. Thank
- 24 you.

- 1 MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Our next speaker is
- 2 Jared Policicchio.
- 3 MR. POLICICCHIO: My name is Jared
- 4 Policicchio. I am an attorney at the Environmental
- 5 Law & Policy Center. My name is spelled J-a-r-e-d,
- 6 P-o-l-i-c-i-c-h-i-o. Thank you for the opportunity
- 7 to speak this morning. As I said, I'm an attorney at
- 8 the Environmental Law & Policy Center located here in
- 9 Chicago. I'm here to provide ELPC's comments
- 10 concerning the proposed rule amending the definition
- 11 of hazardous solid waste in RCRA. I will provide
- 12 written comments after this session.
- 13 ELPC believes firmly that environmental
- 14 protection can occur hand in hand with economic
- 15 development. This is one of our guiding principles
- 16 and it forms the work we take on and the policies we
- 17 decide to support. For this reason, we oppose the
- 18 2008 rulemaking creating an exemption for hazardous
- 19 secondary materials from the definition of hazardous
- 20 waste in RCRA. For this same reason, our goal of both
- 21 environmental and economic improvement, we are
- 22 generally supportive of the proposed rule amending
- 23 that 2008 action.
- 24 Sticking with my initial principle of

- 1 environmental protection in tandem with economic
- 2 development, the 2008 Rule weakened regulation of
- 3 environmental and health dangers from hazardous waste
- 4 recycling operations that are disproportionately
- 5 located in low-income and minority communities. On
- 6 the flip side, EPA's own analysis of the rule's impact
- 7 showed only a meager increase in the rate of recycling
- 8 due to the new hazardous waste exemption.
- 9 We cannot support a policy of weakened
- 10 environmental protection in exchange for minor
- 11 economic benefits. By contrast, the proposed rule
- 12 offers a legal mechanism for the ability to oversee
- 13 dangerous hazardous waste operations. In the Chicago
- 14 area alone, if the proposed rule is enacted and
- 15 properly enforced, low-income communities will see
- 16 immediate health and safety benefits. As a previous
- 17 commenter talked about, just one example is the Pilsen
- 18 neighborhood on the west side where there are numerous
- 19 industrial operations where hazardous waste recycling
- 20 is currently not subject to RCRA regulation, but would
- 21 be under the proposed rule.
- The proposed rule is not designed to stop
- 23 these businesses from operating, rather, they're
- 24 designed to make sure they keep local authorities

- 1 informed, properly store hazardous materials, and
- 2 demonstrate the legitimacy of recycling activities.
- 3 Let me be clear. The ELPC is not opposed to
- 4 responsibly operated hazardous waste recyclers. In
- 5 fact, legitimate reuse of materials otherwise headed
- 6 for disposal should always be encouraged if done
- 7 properly. But given the EPA's own empirical evidence
- 8 showing that such facilities have an outsized impact
- 9 on already vulnerable populations, it is imperative
- 10 that regulations weed out the responsible operators
- 11 from those who are not. As both a legal and policy
- 12 matter, just because a waste product is not ultimately
- 13 headed for discard, this is not sufficient for
- 14 abandoning the legal tool that RCRA offers to protect
- 15 communities from the health and safety dangers of
- 16 hazardous waste.
- 17 Finally, while ELPC urges EPA to promptly
- 18 promulgate a final rule in this matter generally in
- 19 line with the proposed rule, we join with our
- 20 colleagues at Earthjustice and the Sierra Club to push
- 21 for certain changes that we believe can and must still
- 22 be made prior to final publication. Specifically,
- 23 we'd like to echo three particular improvements we
- 24 think can be made. We urge EPA to strengthen the

- 1 definition of containment so that it reaches hazardous
- 2 waste held by generators during the storage and
- 3 recycling process.
- 4 Second, we believe the definition of release
- 5 in the rule can also be strengthened and clarified to
- 6 include escaped chemicals during the hazardous waste
- 7 recycling process. And, finally, we also echo the
- 8 sentiment of removing the tolling contractor's
- 9 exemption, given that it is another loophole that
- 10 allows hazardous waste transfers without regulatory
- 11 protections. We believe all three of these changes
- 12 will enhance environmental protection of vulnerable
- 13 populations, but also benefit responsible hazardous
- 14 waste generators and recyclers by giving them
- 15 regulatory certainty and a clear understanding of
- 16 their obligations.
- 17 Thank you for your time, and we look forward
- 18 to submitting written comments after the session.
- 19 MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Is Edyta Sitko
- 20 here? Okay.
- 21 At this time, we've gone through everyone who
- 22 has preregistered or registered at our outside desk to
- 23 speak, but is there anyone that we missed? Is there
- 24 anyone who would like to make further comments, if we

- 1 cut you off? Yes? Mr. Marquez.
- 2 MR. MARQUEZ: Jesse Marquez, Coalition for a
- 3 Safe Environment. In one of the newspaper articles I
- 4 passed out to you dealt with a junkyard fire. What
- 5 you have to realize is what is at an auto recycling
- 6 junkyard. Well, you have metal parts that have been
- 7 painted and that have been coated. You have engines
- 8 with oil. You have brake fluid, transmission fluid,
- 9 power steering fluid. You have plastic parts. You
- 10 have leather. You have vinyl interiors. So when the
- 11 explosion happened there, and the fire occurred there,
- 12 those were all burning, and that was choking our
- 13 community there. All of that could have been
- 14 prevented. So you know what caused it actually are --
- 15 HMD is also incriminated in the issue also.
- 16 Because they had you turn in your old gasoline lawn
- 17 mower for a new electric lawn mower. So what happened
- 18 is that they delivered the old gasoline lawn mowers to
- 19 this junkyard, and one of the procedures is that
- 20 they're supposed to empty out the gasoline in the gas
- 21 tank. Well, somewhere, one of the drivers in the
- 22 forklift was picking up this, punctured it, and that's
- 23 what ignited everything.
- 24 So you have to realize there's also these

- 1 barrels where they pour in the oils of different
- 2 types, the gasolines, the diesel fuels. All those
- 3 were blowing up at the same time. In fact, when it
- 4 blew up, you could hear the explosion three miles
- 5 away. That's how powerful it was. You also have to
- 6 realize that junkyards, in this particular case, are
- 7 built on top of a Superfund fund site. Over years and
- 8 years of its operation, the ground is saturated, deep,
- 9 deep, with all the oozing stuff that comes out of
- 10 these auto parts.
- 11 In the case of the Port of LA, we have
- 12 SR Recycling and its prior owner, Neu-Proler. We have
- 13 various metal parts coming to it. So not only is it
- 14 just auto parts that are junk, there are metal barrels
- 15 of it coming into it. So we're talking about PCBs.
- 16 You wonder, well, how does that get into a scrap metal
- 17 yard? Well, when you have metal barrels of it, it's
- 18 on it. And so any metal container has various types
- 19 of toxic substances on it, and when it gets crushed,
- 20 it gets all crushed together.
- 21 So there's never an accurate inventory of
- 22 what are all the different types of toxic chemicals
- 23 and materials that are at all these facilities. When
- 24 we're talking about the Port of LA or any port in the

- 1 United States, they do dredging regularly for two
- 2 purposes. They're building a new terminal out in the
- 3 ocean. So they need to dredge materials. They also
- 4 need to dig them deeper on a regular basis so as --
- 5 from inland the waters come in, sediment comes in and
- 6 fills it up. What also happened in Los Angeles was
- 7 that there were various chemical companies, Monsanto
- 8 and many others, Firestone Tire & Manufacturing, where
- 9 back in the day, they dumped into our normal water
- 10 channels that went basically into the sewer system and
- 11 ended up into the ocean. Well, all the ocean areas
- 12 where the outfall pipes went into, where all the sewer
- 13 water went into, you know, are all contaminated.
- 14 There's been no effort to remove it. It is still
- 15 there.
- One of the brilliant ideas of EPA was to at
- 17 White Point in San Pedro was to pour 10 feet of sand
- 18 on top of the PCBs and other toxic chemicals. They
- 19 came back two years ago and did another testing.
- 20 Well, you couldn't stop the ocean waves from moving
- 21 it, and their idea was just pour more sand on top of
- 22 it. Could it be removed? Yes. Would some of it then
- 23 float into the water and contaminate it even more?
- 24 Yes.

1 But then we had an idea and solution. Build a plastic dome-type thing. It could be 10 feet by 10 feet, 25 by 25, with a vacuum up on top, and then section by section on the ocean floor suck it up. even ran it by a few scientists as to the feasibility Yeah, we can lower a dome onto the ground, 6 7 and, yes, you can have a vacuum container with a hose 8 coming up and bring it to the top, to the top of the 9 But they chose not to even explore that idea. In fact, some of them laughed at the idea. 10 So communities also have solutions. 11 In terms 12 of the port-dredged materials, they just chose an area 13 saying, here's where we're going to dump it. area they chose to dump it happened over 25 years of 14 putting contaminants in the soil. So now you had, you 15 16 know, a couple hundred tons of it sitting. And what 17 happens to be next door to that storage location are 18 seven boat marinas where the public boat and recreate there and thousands of people live on the boats there, 19 20 but yet that's where it was. 21 We had looked at that area and said we would 22 like to use that as a wetlands restoration area. Cal 23 Poly students one day came cruising by and saying, 24 Hey, 60-plus acres, that's pretty nice. They spent

- 1 the whole semester, got other classes, other
- 2 disciplines, other professors involved, and came up
- 3 with a 60-page concept how to restore it back to
- 4 wetlands. So here we're pushing for that to
- 5 potentially happen.
- It's the port's responsibility. They created
- 7 the contaminated soil there on top of an already prior
- 8 existing oil well field. But what did they choose?
- 9 They chose not to spend the money to clean it up.
- 10 Talked to the boat owners and said, Hey, what we'll do
- 11 is we'll make a park and we'll cover up some of that
- 12 stuff with a plastic lining and make the rest grass
- 13 and trees and stuff like that and beautify it for you.
- 14 That was their solution to the problem.
- 15 Another little loophole is that you have
- 16 HAZMAT clean-up companies, but then you can go to any
- 17 little penny-saver newspaper and see that there are
- 18 companies that offer cleaning services to your house.
- 19 It rains. It floods. They come up there and clean it
- 20 up. Well, a lot of them are basically unlicensed. We
- 21 have one that is called Environmental Sciences. One
- 22 night on a Sunday night at 9:00 p.m., I was called
- 23 saying that, Hey, this truck drove up and unhitched a
- 24 little trailer. It had like a little, you know, a

- 1 little 10,000 gallon tank -- plastic tank on it. It
- 2 opened the spigot and allowed it to pour into the
- 3 gutter right there.
- 4 So I showed up with a camera. I showed up
- 5 with a jar. I got a sample. Called up the LA Fire
- 6 Department. It went to their machine saying, Please,
- 7 leave a message. No one ever showed up. Okay. I
- 8 also called the LA County Fire Department. I got a
- 9 live person. They said, We'll send somebody down
- 10 there. The person came down there, looked at it, and
- 11 then they contacted some other agency. Well, the
- 12 agency showed up the next morning, but by the next
- 13 morning, the truck and trailer were gone. But we had
- 14 a sample. We had photos. We got license plates. We
- 15 got other little numbers that were on the thing, and
- 16 they were found guilty of discharging toxic chemicals.
- 17 But that type of thing happens regularly in our
- 18 community where we'll see mysterious vehicles and
- 19 trucks pull up and start dumping things into empty
- 20 lots in between the communities.
- 21 Another big problem we have is since we were
- 22 a big oil well field, practically every ten blocks
- 23 you're going to find abandoned oil wells. And
- 24 wherever there's abandoned oil wells, all the ground

- 1 is contaminated. Because they've also been abandoned,
- 2 there's oil wells, there's oil tanks, and there's
- 3 pipes. Every year something breaks in Wilmington.
- 4 Between houses. Between the schools and houses. In
- 5 fact, right in the middle of the street it happens.
- One time, some neighbors adjacent to the BNSF
- 7 Railroad in Wilmington, the Watson Railroad Yard, saw
- 8 trucks coming up and dumping dirt in the railroad
- 9 site. There was no big deal. The pile kept on
- 10 getting bigger and bigger. It happened over a week.
- 11 The only time they panicked when all of a sudden
- 12 there's men dressed up in blue HAZMAT suits. That's
- 13 when they said, uh-oh, that looks scary, and they
- 14 notified the organization. We went down there and
- 15 found out that -- and further investigation found out
- 16 that every agency violated a law. It was part of the
- 17 Alameda corridor, contaminated soil, and they wanted
- 18 to get it out of there and needed a place to store it.
- 19 So they had an agreement with the City of LA.
- 20 City of LA has procedures where, you know, there has
- 21 to be a public notice that it's going to be
- 22 transported and the location it's going to go to.
- 23 Well, they had a gentleman's agreement, MOU, that
- 24 said, It's okay. The BNSF Rail said it's okay to use

- 1 our yard, and there it showed up, blowing into the
- 2 people's yards on the other side of that chain link
- 3 fence.
- 4 So when you're doing these types of hearings
- 5 besides a hearing as part of this rulemaking process,
- 6 you should visit communities known to have problems.
- 7 So that when you have a hearing, we can come and tell
- 8 you the local stories how we in our own communities
- 9 are impacted by various types of things like this. So
- 10 that as you prepare your rulemaking knowing the
- 11 stories and the circumstances, you're able to better
- 12 prepare the rules, regulations, and the requirements.
- 13 Another thing regarding that Terminal Island,
- 14 because our Department of Toxic Substances Control in
- 15 the State of California adopted a new EJ program last
- 16 year; in their new EJ program, they felt that, you
- 17 know, if they did get involved in a future settlement
- 18 or fine of some kind, that the community should be
- 19 able to benefit from some of that fined money. I'm
- 20 happy to say that because of our participation in
- 21 supporting them, we are now the first community
- 22 organization in the State of California to receive
- 23 \$75,000 from some of that fined money. So again, that
- 24 will go towards part of our community education about

- 1 public exposure to the types of facilities in our
- 2 community and also for potential fence line air
- 3 monitoring equipment that we'll be using in our
- 4 community. But here a state program has adopted
- 5 something that we have supported, and now we're the
- 6 first benefactor of that. We would highly recommend
- 7 it for others as well.
- 8 Another thing you're going to see in the
- 9 handout I passed out to you, there was a local train
- 10 leaving the Port of LA in the harbor area. The public
- 11 noticed as the train was going by, because they live
- 12 on the other side of the fence, you know, 25 feet
- 13 away, saw liquid pouring out of one of the chemical
- 14 tanks. So you can see where the fire department
- 15 closed up the streets alongside it, and sure enough,
- 16 it was a chemical that's used at refineries and other
- 17 facilities that was, in fact, leaking.
- 18 Well, this happens all the time. It happens
- 19 through all railroad tracks, wherever there are
- 20 railroad yards, where there has been this
- 21 contamination occurring. Many times there's also
- 22 powder. So we can see the powder leaking out of the
- 23 bottom of it, and naturally on windy days, you see it
- 24 blowing all along the track as the train's going by.

- 1 In the case of the Port of LA, trains are practically
- 2 every hour on the hour.
- 3 So, again, I thank you for this time.
- 4 MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Yes.
- 5 MS. TUCK: Hello. My name is Lisa Tuck,
- 6 L-i-s-a. Last name, T-u-c-k. I did not sign up to
- 7 speak. I work for PSC. We're a waste services
- 8 company. I've got 23 years in the environmental
- 9 business. I grew up in the environmental business in
- 10 the organic and inorganic chemical industry. I'm a
- 11 complete vegetarian because I don't want to kill
- 12 anything. I am a conservationist, and I work for
- 13 industry because I think industry needs people like
- 14 me.
- I've listened to the testimony so far, and my
- 16 take on it is that what we really need is balance. I
- 17 like rayon. I like synthetic rubber. I like
- 18 automobiles, and in order to have these things, we
- 19 have to have industry. In order to have industry,
- 20 we've got to be able to operate. From my point of
- 21 view, illegal dumping is a problem, and it has nothing
- 22 to do with proper recycling. It's a completely
- 23 different issue. That's illegal. It's against the
- 24 law, and it doesn't really have anything to do with

- 1 proper recycling.
- 2 The same thing with improperly maintained
- 3 pipes and improperly sited facilities. It doesn't
- 4 follow that just because those things are happening
- 5 that we shouldn't have recycling at all and that those
- 6 two go hand in hand. So what -- I would just like to
- 7 ask y'all that if you're going to limit waste or
- 8 materials or whatever that can be recycled, base it on
- 9 science and base it on proper and achievable controls.
- 10 If you're going to expand things that can be recycled,
- 11 base it on science and base it on proper and
- 12 achievable controls.
- 13 That's it. Thanks.
- MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Would anyone else
- 15 like to speak?
- MS. WILLIAMS: I actually don't know if you
- 17 -- if you will answer any questions at all, but one of
- 18 the things I wanted to point out is that we have
- 19 variance procedures in California, and those are not
- 20 publicly notified. So you can request a variance from
- 21 our Department of Toxic Substances Control for various
- 22 different things, you know, a variance for a waste or
- 23 a use or speculative accumulation or -- so it's like a
- 24 petitioning process, and the public doesn't know about

- 1 that. There's no, you know, database of variance
- 2 requests. The petitions are not -- there's no
- 3 clearinghouse, and so a facility can ask for a
- 4 variance and be -- and go through a process to get a
- 5 variance and be granted a variance, and someone who's
- 6 living in the community that's affected by the
- 7 facility would never know that occurred.
- 8 So I think -- because I saw in here that you
- 9 guys were considering giving variances, I think it's
- 10 really, really important to create some sort of
- 11 notification procedures so that folks that are going
- 12 to be affected by those variances actually get
- 13 notified of them, if at all possible.
- To add another topic, too, is that facilities
- 15 that are going to elect to be, you know, covered by
- 16 these new rules, you know, some facilities will say,
- 17 you know, I'm not going to take anything that's not
- 18 manifested. Right? Some facilities will say, I will
- 19 take secondary materials. Some facilities will say,
- 20 No, I'm a junkyard and I'm doing what I'm doing.
- 21 Basically, you're going to have different variations
- 22 of the theme, but I think that communities should know
- 23 what's there, even from the point of view of secondary
- 24 responders. When there's fires, there's earthquakes,

- 1 there's storms, there's releases, if first responders
- 2 don't have an idea of what is on the facility, they
- 3 don't know what kind of equipment to bring and they
- 4 don't know what kind of equipment to wear. They don't
- 5 know what they're really coping with.
- 6 In the case of Jesse's scrap yard, the
- 7 facility had parked all of its equipment in a way in
- 8 which the fire trucks could not even get in to put the
- 9 fire out. They actually had to go around on the
- 10 outside of the facility to try to get the fire out
- 11 with these huge water cannons. So, you know, there's
- 12 -- there's issues of local planners not even knowing
- 13 what's going on in some of these facilities and not
- 14 mandating, yeah, you got to be, you know, by a fire
- 15 hydrant. Yeah, you know, you need to stack your stuff
- 16 far enough apart so a fire truck can get into your
- 17 facility if there was a fire.
- 18 So I just -- so I just challenge you as
- 19 you're making changes to the rules to truly think
- 20 about, again, my theme, which is, how does this
- 21 actually work on the ground? How does it actually
- 22 work on the ground? And, you know, if you're not
- 23 sure, call up the states. Call up folks, you know.
- 24 In California, we've got local agencies that do

- 1 enforcement of hazardous waste laws.
- 2 Some of these facilities do a good -- some of
- 3 these local agencies do a great job. Some of these
- 4 local agencies do a terrible job. So you also have to
- 5 think about variable enforcement of these laws and
- 6 these regulations. Some -- some agencies in some
- 7 states will do a great job. Some agencies in some
- 8 states will do a terrible job, and all the communities
- 9 that are affected by hazardous waste recycling or
- 10 secondary material recycling or co-product or
- 11 byproduct use, whatever it is, the material still is
- 12 hazardous when it's released. And so making it
- 13 count -- taking into account that there's variable
- 14 enforcement on the ground of whatever regulations you
- 15 put in place is very important. Thank you.
- MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Lisa Evans?
- 17 MS. EVANS: Thank you for the second chance
- 18 to address you. What I wanted to -- the point I
- 19 wanted to make is I think it's really important to
- 20 think about communication and the language that we use
- 21 to talk about this issue. I sincerely appreciate --
- 22 and I think there's been a big effort on the part of
- 23 EPA to outreach to -- to do outreach to the various
- 24 communities through public meetings starting in 2009,

- 1 to the two webinars, your website, the two public
- 2 meetings we had this week. But I think there's a
- 3 barrier here with this rule, and I find that in
- 4 general whenever we're talking about RCRA is that
- 5 people immediately -- you know, it's a very difficult
- 6 discussion unless we simplify the language. Everybody
- 7 knows what Superfund is. Really, everybody should
- 8 know what RCRA is because it's more important.
- 9 So, again, if people know we're talking about
- 10 the prevention of the release of hazardous substances,
- 11 they will -- their communities will be interested.
- 12 You know, they know that, but, you know, this rule has
- 13 an unfortunate title that's hard to, you know -- I
- 14 guess you guys know the definition of solid waste.
- 15 You know, is that a shoe store? What is that? So,
- 16 you know, but it's -- it really can be put in language
- 17 that will -- will justify and emphasize the importance
- 18 of the rule.
- 19 What I see happening over the next, you know,
- 20 few months, you know, ahead as you guys go to finalize
- 21 the rule, there's going to be huge rhetoric. You
- 22 know, the talking points of people who don't want to
- 23 see EPA exist anymore. They're going to talk about
- 24 senseless regulations, about harming the economy,

- 1 about harming jobs. If people don't understand what
- 2 this rule means, they might put this in the category
- 3 of overregulation or needless regulation in a
- 4 burdening industry. If people understood that what
- 5 you're talking about is notifying communities,
- 6 notifying first responders of what is on-site of the
- 7 requirement to contain that waste, the dangerous
- 8 waste. I don't think you're going to get effective
- 9 pushback because I think, you know, bipartisan support
- 10 will be there, you know, to a reasonable extent, for
- 11 these kind of baseline protections.
- So I would urge you to think about that, you
- 13 know, at the same time, the environmental community
- 14 has to think about that because, you know, we want to
- 15 be effective in our outreach as well. I do want to
- 16 second one thing that Jesse said, which is -- or I'm
- 17 sorry, it might have been Jane or a combination of
- 18 both -- concerning the evaluation of the facilities on
- 19 whether in your damage case analysis, which includes I
- 20 believe right now it's 223 sites -- I know that there
- 21 was another list of hundreds of sites which for one
- 22 reason or another were not investigated. There is --
- 23 you know, you already have over 200 sites, and I don't
- 24 know how much in millions or maybe billions of dollars

- 1 that includes the cleanup costs. But I do think there
- 2 are many, many more sites out there that you could
- 3 examine on that list of 300-plus sites, and also
- 4 possibly through outreach to the community for more
- 5 sites.
- 6 One thing, again, which would help both in
- 7 gathering evidence and also in your understanding of
- 8 the issue and also in the community's understanding of
- 9 the issue is to participate in the kind of tour that
- 10 Jane was talking about, you know, in the LA area, the
- 11 Chicago area, the New York area, you know, where EPA
- 12 has regional offices where it would be relatively easy
- 13 to set up, and I think very educational for both state
- 14 and federal regulators, community activists, the whole
- 15 bunch. I would urge you to follow up on that.
- 16 Lastly, I did want to follow up again on
- 17 Jane's last comment on controls being enforceable. I
- 18 touched on that a little bit in my first comments
- 19 talking about containment, and, I guess, this also
- 20 harkens back to my experience working for EPA and
- 21 actually going on an inspection with the regional
- 22 inspector, is that if the inspector -- you know, they
- 23 have a checklist, and while -- what you are requiring
- 24 for containment, it sounds good on the page in terms

- 1 of requiring that you contain the material in a way it
- 2 doesn't -- that prevents releases, it is definitely
- 3 not the same as saying it has to be in a certain kind
- 4 of tank or it has to be on, you know, a pad which
- 5 looks a certain way or it has to be a double-walled
- 6 container, you know, et cetera, et cetera. You know,
- 7 these are very detailed regulations.
- I know industry doesn't like that, but
- 9 without those kind of specified standards, it's very
- 10 difficult for a state or federal inspector who needs
- 11 to walk through, you know, numerous facilities in a
- 12 day to figure out whether something is being stored
- 13 safely. So I think that that has to go into the
- 14 calculation of what the definition of containment is.
- I guess that's it. I appreciate the
- 16 opportunity to come up here a second time.
- 17 MS. GELDARD: Thank you. Would anyone else
- 18 like to speak? Okay. What time do we have right now?
- 19 MS. ATAGI: 11:25.
- 20 MS. GELDARD: We will adjourn for lunch. So
- 21 that's a good hour and a half. We'll be back here at
- 22 1:00 o'clock.
- 23 (At 11:25 a.m., a luncheon recess was taken.)
- 24 MS. RUDZINSKI: We will begin the afternoon

- 1 session of the DSW Public Meeting. Just to remind
- 2 everyone of the logistics, we will first call the
- 3 preregistered speakers to the front. When your name
- 4 is called, please move to the microphone and state
- 5 your name and your affiliation and spell your name for
- 6 the court reporter, who is transcribing our comments
- 7 for the official record.
- 8 Once all the preregistered speakers from the
- 9 session have had a chance to speak, we will call those
- 10 who have registered on-site to speak. Testimony is
- 11 limited to ten minutes. We will hold up cards to let
- 12 you know when time is getting low. When we hold up
- 13 the yellow card, you have one minute left to speak.
- 14 When the red card is held up, your time will be up,
- 15 and you should stop speaking. When you have completed
- 16 speaking, please return to your seat.
- 17 We will not be answering questions on the
- 18 proposal, but from time to time any of us on the
- 19 meeting panel may ask questions of you to clarify your
- 20 testimony. If you have a written copy of your
- 21 testimony, please place it in the box at the
- 22 registration table. Please remember if you do not get
- 23 to finish your remarks, your written comments will be
- 24 entered into the record just as if you had provided

- 1 them orally.
- 2 You may also submit additional written
- 3 comments anytime during the comment period as
- 4 explained in the handout available by the registration
- 5 table. Written comments are due by October 20th, 2011.
- 6 These written statements will be considered the same
- 7 as if you had presented them orally. If you would
- 8 like to testify, but have not registered to do so,
- 9 please sign up at the registration table. We will
- 10 also call -- give folks an opportunity to come up
- 11 after all the registered speakers have spoken.
- 12 An overview of the 2011 DSW Proposal, which
- 13 includes instructions on how to submit written
- 14 comments, can be found at the registration table where
- 15 you have signed in today. Finally, if you have a cell
- 16 phone, we would appreciate it if you would turn it off
- 17 or turn it to vibrate. If you need to use your phone
- 18 anytime during the meeting, please move to the lobby
- 19 or somewhere outside the meeting room. We ask for
- 20 your patience as we proceed. We may need to make some
- 21 minor adjustments as the day progresses. Thank you
- 22 for participating today, and let's get started.
- 23 MS. ATAGI: Is Michael Mitchell available?
- 24 All right. Timothy Serie?

- MR. SERIE: Good afternoon. My name is Tim 1 That's S-e-r-i-e. First, I just want to say thank you to EPA for giving us this opportunity to I'm pleased to be here today to represent the American Coatings Association or ACA, which is a voluntary nonprofit trade association representing 6 paint coatings, manufacturers, suppliers, 7 distributors, and technical professionals. 8 9 strongly believes it's possible to strike a balance between the protection of public health and the 10 environment while also still encouraging beneficial 11 12 recycling and reclamation activities.
- proposal increases regulatory uncertainty and creates significant barriers and risks for those wishing to engage in environmentally beneficial recycling and reclamation activities especially under the

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With this in mind, we believe the new

18 generator-controlled exclusion.

19 This afternoon, I'd like to focus my comments

20 upon three key points. First, we believe the new DSW

21 Proposed Rule is inconsistent with the concept of

22 discard under RCRA. Second, the new requirements and

23 conditions on the generator-controlled exclusion are

24 not warranted by the administrative record. And,

- 1 third, the Proposed Rule would discourage beneficial
- 2 reclamation activity and lead to increased off-site
- 3 treatment and disposal contrary to the underlying
- 4 goals of RCRA.
- 5 On the first point, ACA believes that this
- 6 new DSW Rule departs from the concept of discard and
- 7 should be revised to conform to this principle. As
- 8 everyone's aware, EPA's authority under RCRA extends
- 9 materials that are considered solid waste, and for
- 10 purposes of the statute, solid waste only includes
- 11 those materials that have been truly abandoned or
- 12 discarded. So in looking at this proposed rule, the
- 13 question should be: Does this requirement help EPA
- 14 determine whether materials have been discarded for
- 15 purposes of RCRA or whether this is legitimate
- 16 recycling?
- 17 ACA supports the new definition of contained.
- 18 We think it's clear and enforceable. So if you look
- 19 at the criteria in this definition, they're all
- 20 indicative of whether the material in the unit is
- 21 being treated as a valuable commodity and stored
- 22 properly or whether, in reality, it's been discarded.
- 23 So if you have a unit that is in bad condition, has
- 24 leaks, or is not well-managed, this indicates that the

- 1 owner's actually abandoning or discarding the
- 2 material.
- But on the other hand, ACA does not support
- 4 making notification a condition of exclusion and does
- 5 not support the legitimacy documentation requirements
- 6 since, in our view, these are not indicative of
- 7 discard. A facility could meet the contained standard
- 8 and meet all of the legitimacy requirements
- 9 demonstrating that they're not discarding material
- 10 without documenting their legitimacy requirements or
- 11 notifying EPA.
- 12 On to the second point, ACA feels that the
- 13 additional requirements and conditions in the new
- 14 proposal, especially for the generator-controlled
- 15 exclusion are unwarranted. The proposed rule fails to
- 16 demonstrate why the existing DSW regulations are not
- 17 protective of human health and the environment, and
- 18 the record also fails to show how the new provisions
- 19 in the rule would address any increased risks.
- 20 The EPA relies on a number of studies
- 21 including the environmental justice analysis and a set
- 22 of damage cases. When you look at these damage cases,
- 23 a significant majority of the damage cases involve
- 24 off-site transfers to non-RCRA permanent facilities.

- 1 Therefore, it's not useful or justified to increase
- 2 regulations for generators under the
- 3 generator-controlled exclusion and, also, it's not
- 4 justified to increase regulations for generators that
- 5 are sending or transferring hazardous secondary
- 6 materials to RCRA permanent facilities.
- 7 Instead -- instead of adding unnecessary
- 8 regulatory burdens that according to the study may
- 9 provide little or no environmental benefits, this rule
- 10 should focus on addressing the documented risks
- 11 associated with recycling and reclamation, which as
- 12 we've seen from the study, revolve around off-site
- 13 transfers to non-RCRA permanent facilities.
- 14 And, lastly, the proposal as written will
- 15 discourage beneficial reclamation activity, and as a
- 16 result, facilities will turn to incineration, off-site
- 17 treatment, and landfill disposal, which will
- 18 complicate and -- will complicate many of the issues
- 19 that other commentators spoke about before involving
- 20 landfills or other recycling facilities.
- 21 This rule creates new regulatory hurdles,
- 22 uncertainty, and potential liability for companies
- 23 wishing to use these exclusions. If the risks are too
- 24 high -- and by that I mean there's too much potential

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- 1 liability -- and the burden is too high, it's easier
- 2 for our members to transfer hazardous secondary
- 3 materials to third parties for treatment or other
- 4 forms of disposal.
- 5 ACA opposes making notification a condition
- 6 of the exclusion rather than a requirement. The
- 7 consequences of violating this condition are very
- 8 serious and a company would face substantial RCRA
- 9 penalties. I know that in the DSW Webinar, EPA
- 10 mentioned that there's always enforcement discretion.
- 11 However, this isn't comforting for a facility that's
- 12 followed all the rules except they missed a
- 13 notification, and now they're facing the per-day RCRA
- 14 penalties.
- ACA also believes that the fourth legitimacy
- 16 criteria should not be mandatory and there should be
- 17 no legitimacy documentation requirement. Concerning
- 18 the fourth legitimacy criteria in comparison of
- 19 toxics, it would be extremely expensive and burdensome
- 20 to test and analyze materials to determine whether
- 21 there's comparable or lower concentrations of the
- 22 hazardous constituents.
- 23 We've spoken to members, and this seems to be
- 24 a key issue, looking -- looking to whether they would

- 1 actually use this exclusion or not. In requiring
- 2 legitimacy documents at all recycling points is also
- 3 problematic. A facility will, again, turn to disposal
- 4 rather than to face uncertainty and potential
- 5 liability for violating RCRA. ACA also feels strongly
- 6 that the notification and legitimacy requirements
- 7 should not be expanded to other existing exclusions
- 8 under RCRA. All of these new requirements, especially
- 9 for those under the generator-control exclusion will
- 10 add regulatory barriers and potential liability
- 11 leading to increased off-site treatment and disposal
- 12 in landfills and, ultimately, an increase in the use
- 13 of virgin materials.
- 14 In summary, ACA believes that with a balanced
- 15 approach, EPA has the opportunity to protect human
- 16 health and the environment and encourage resource
- 17 recovery, recycling, and reuse. Unfortunately, the
- 18 current proposal does not accomplish both of these
- 19 goals. For these reasons, we urge EPA to revise many
- 20 of the conditions and recordkeeping requirements in
- 21 the proposed rule and adopt a more balance approach.
- 22 Thank you.
- 23 MS. ATAGI: Thank you. The next speaker is
- 24 John Cain.

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             MR. CAIN: Good afternoon. My name is John
    Cain, C-a-i-n. I'm here representing Novesis
    Environmental Strategies -- that's N-o-v-e-s-i-s --
    and the South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce. I
   wanted to talk sort of globally about the proposed
    rule and the 2008 Rule a little bit, and then I'll be
 6
    following up with more specific written comments about
 7
    the specific provisions.
 8
 9
             The 2008 Rule -- I think it's important to
    note that the 2008 Rule as published was the result of
10
    years of work, and in 2003 was the first time there
11
12
    was a proposed notice, that I remember seeing, to
                    So the 2008 Rule as it was published
13
    revise the DSW.
    had been public noticed, had public participation.
14
15
    lot of people had done a lot of work on it and spent a
16
    lot of time on it. In 2008 -- in October of 2008,
17
    that 2008 Rule was published.
                                   On January 29 of 2009,
18
    the Sierra Club then filed a petition requesting
19
    appeal.
20
             I think it's important for people to realize
21
    that when you have environmental regulations that come
22
    out that offer more flexibility, companies aren't
23
    allowed to use those until their states, if they're
24
    delegated to run under the federal program, have
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- 1 adopted those regulations. Only a handful of states
- 2 actually picked up the 2008 DSW Rule, as I recall. I
- 3 think it was four that actually adopted it, and the
- 4 reason why would be that, number one, states have to
- 5 go through their state legislatures in order to get
- 6 these federal rules turned into their state rules so
- 7 they can be used there. And many states were
- 8 unwilling to adopt the 2008 DSW Rule after the Sierra
- 9 Club had filed the petition. So one question I had
- 10 is: What about states that did adopt the rule? How
- 11 about companies in those states?
- I had seen a presentation put together by
- 13 EPA, and some things sort of jumped out at me. It
- 14 said that 32 percent of the facilities who notified
- 15 that they would be using the exclusions under the 2008
- 16 Rule either started or increased their recycling.
- 17 20,000 tons of hazardous secondary material, over
- 18 50,000 gallons of hazardous waste were all managed and
- 19 processed without incident. So it would seem that the
- 20 2008 Rule encouraged resource conservation and
- 21 recovery.
- 22 Based on the companies who had the
- 23 opportunity to utilize the 2008 DSW Rules, you can
- 24 suppose that even more significant legitimate

- 1 recycling and reclamation could have occurred had more
- 2 had that opportunity. I think it's also important to
- 3 point out that unscrupulous operators are probably not
- 4 going to comply with even the existing regulations.
- 5 We heard a lot of anecdotal stories this morning about
- 6 one unscrupulous operator after another who was
- 7 ignoring the existing rules.
- 8 Increasing regulatory complexity penalizes
- 9 those companies that would seek to legitimately
- 10 recycle and reclaim. We're sort of having an
- 11 assumption here that the proposed 2011 DSW changes
- 12 presumed that the 2008 DSW Rule was bad. It's
- 13 conceivable that the 2011 Rules as promulgated will
- 14 decrease legitimate recycling and reclamation and
- 15 could increase landfilling of potentially recyclable
- 16 materials. Increased complexity, more subjective
- 17 interpretations of qualifications, including those
- 18 pre-2008 exclusions could occur if the 2011 Rules as
- 19 promulgated are finalized.
- 20 The existing 2008 -- the existing pre-2008
- 21 solid hazardous exclusions are time-tested, and
- 22 they've been successful. They have encouraged
- 23 legitimate reclamation while being protective of the
- 24 environment. We support the agency's intentions to

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- 1 keep those exclusions intact and hope that the
- 2 proposed 2011 DSW regulations do not begin to
- 3 undermine those existing exclusions. Thank you very
- 4 much.
- 5 MS. ATAGI: Thank you. That concludes the
- 6 preregistered speakers. Is there anyone else who
- 7 would like to speak or explain their remarks today?
- 8 All right then. It is 1:15, and we'll go
- 9 ahead and adjourn until 2:00 o'clock. At that point,
- 10 we'll check to see if there's any more speakers who
- 11 have come, and we'll keep checking in every hour until
- 12 7:00 o'clock. Thank you very much.
- 13 (At 1:17 p.m., a short recess was had.)
- 14 MS. ATAGI: All right. It's about 2:00
- 15 o'clock. Is there anyone who would like to speak at
- 16 this time? If anyone has come in and has not signed
- 17 in, if you could stop by the registration desk and
- 18 sign in as an observer, we would appreciate it. We
- 19 will adjourn again until 3:00 o'clock, at which point
- 20 we will check to see if any speakers have arrived.
- 21 Thank you.
- 22 (At 1:59 p.m., a short recess was had.)
- 23 MS. ATAGI: We do have one speaker now. Just
- 24 as a reminder, when your name is called, please move

- 1 to the microphone and state your name and your
- 2 affiliation. We may ask you to spell your name for
- 3 the court reporter. Testimony is limited to ten
- 4 minutes. We will hold up cards to let you know when
- 5 your time is getting low. When we hold up the yellow
- 6 card, you will have one minute left to speak. When
- 7 the red card is held up, your time is up and you
- 8 should stop speaking. After all registered speakers
- 9 are done, we will open it up for other speakers who
- 10 may wish to join us.
- 11 Next up is Becky Clayborn.
- MS. CLAYBORN: Thank you. Thank you for
- 13 having public hearings on important environmental
- 14 issues. My name is Becky Clayborn. I'm a
- 15 representative for the Sierra Club's Beyond Coal
- 16 campaign. The Sierra Club has over 3 million members
- 17 and supporters in America. We believe that all
- 18 communities deserve clean air, clean water, and
- 19 healthy communities. We applaud the EPA for having
- 20 public hearings and for working to protect the
- 21 communities from hazardous waste. The Sierra Club
- 22 will be submitting official comments, but I wanted to
- 23 talk a little bit about specifically here in the
- 24 Chicago area what we're seeing.

1 We work a lot with the environmental justice communities of Pilsen, Little Village, and the southeast side of Chicago, and we have found that hazardous waste recycling areas -- facilities in these -- in these areas. In the Pilsen and Little Village areas, there are as many as 14 additional industrial 6 facilities in the community that may be operating under exemptions in the federal law, and that poses 8 threats to the communities' air, water, and soil. The Pilsen community already has ten sites 10 that required cleanup under the EPA Superfund program, 11 and with 100- to 500,000 pounds of chemicals released 12 13 each year in the zip codes of the Pilsen area, this neighborhood is one of the most heavily polluted areas 14 in the cities. I will submit these two handouts. 15 16 is about Pilsen and Little Village, and one's about 17 southeastern Chicago, but as you'll see from the map 18 -- you may have seen this already today -- the 19 southeast side of Chicago has the most toxic releases 20 in this area. And then some of the higher on the --21 on the scale, but not quite the highest level, are the 22 Pilsen and Little Village areas. 2.3 These communities need federal regulations to 24 require full disclosure and safe handling of hazardous

- 1 materials before and during recycling. As I mentioned
- 2 in Pilsen and Little Village, there are 14 additional
- 3 industries -- industrial facilities that are operating
- 4 under exemptions. On the southeast side of Chicago,
- 5 there are nine additional industrial facilities that
- 6 might be -- that may be operating under exemptions.
- 7 We urge the EPA to close the gap in federal
- 8 regulations that allow companies to recycle hazardous
- 9 materials without adequate safeguards.
- 10 Under EPA's 2011 Proposed Rule, these
- 11 facilities would be required to notify authorities of
- 12 the nature and quantity of hazardous waste recycled,
- 13 to store hazardous waste to prevent releases, to
- 14 comply with recordkeeping requirements, to ensure that
- 15 large quantities of hazardous waste are not
- 16 speculatively accumulated, and to document that all
- 17 hazardous waste recycling is legitimate. These
- 18 safeguards are essential to protect -- protect Chicago
- 19 communities from exposure to dangerous substances.
- 20 As I mentioned, I will give you these two
- 21 maps and the list of facilities, but I also wanted to
- 22 point out that I've been -- we've been working a lot
- 23 in the southeast side of Chicago lately with People
- 24 for Community Recovery, Southeast Environmental Task

- 1 Force, and we yesterday announced an environmental
- 2 justice alliance with the five organizations on the
- 3 southeast side.
- 4 One of the maps that we have been looking at
- 5 is from the EPA's environmental justice database, and
- 6 it shows how many different hazardous waste sites,
- 7 toxics released inventories, Superfund sites. I'd
- 8 like to include this map, which I don't know if you
- 9 can see, but the little red squares are hazardous
- 10 waste sites on the southeast side of Chicago. It is
- 11 practically every other corner on the southeast side.
- 12 How that happens in a community, I don't know. And
- 13 I've been working with these people a lot. Their
- 14 houses are right next to all of these sites. Right
- 15 next to the Superfund sites.
- I applaud EPA. We applaud EPA for their work
- 17 to help protect these communities. I urge the EPA to
- 18 do even more and protect them from these exemptions,
- 19 and thank you for your time.
- 20 MS. ATAGI: Thank you very much. Is there
- 21 anybody else who would like to speak at this time?
- 22 All right. We will go ahead and adjourn until
- 23 4:00 o'clock at which time we will check to see if
- 24 there are any further speakers. Thank you.

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             (At 3:10 p.m., a short recess was had.)
 2
                         Is there anybody who would like
             MS. ATAGI:
    to speak at this time? Well, thank you very much.
    will adjourn until 5:00 o'clock, and we will check in
 5
    again.
            Thank you.
             (At 4:01 p.m., a short recess was had.)
 6
             MS. ATAGI: Welcome back. We're reconvening
 8
    the DSW Public Meeting. We do have a speaker.
 9
    your name is called, please move to the microphone and
    state your name and your affiliation, and we may ask
10
    you to spell your name for the court reporter.
11
12
    Testimony is limited to ten minutes. We will hold up
13
    cards to let you know when your time is getting low.
    When we hold up the yellow card, you will have one
14
15
    minute left to speak. When the red card is held up,
16
    your time is up and you should stop speaking.
17
    you have completed speaking, please return to your
18
         Once all registered speakers have finished
19
    speaking, then other folks may have an opportunity to
20
    come talk or extend their remarks.
21
             So our next speaker is Cheryl Johnson.
22
             MS. JOHNSON: Good evening. My name is
    Cheryl Johnson, and I represent People for Community
2.3
24
   Recovery. We are a grassroots environmental justice
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- 1 group that's located on the far south side of Chicago.
- 2 It has been an environmental justice organization for
- 3 the past 32 years. I worked under the leadership of
- 4 Ms. Hazel Johnson who was considered a martyr in the
- 5 environmental justice movement. She passed this past
- 6 January, and I know that she would be totally
- 7 supportive of me coming here to speak today in regards
- 8 to any hazardous material recycling program being
- 9 developed because, most likely, it would be sited in a
- 10 community like ours.
- 11 My community is surrounded by 50 documented
- 12 landfills, maybe 200-some pollutant industries such as
- 13 chemical plants, manufacturing companies. We have 19
- 14 miles of waterway. 11 miles of it is unfit for human
- 15 consumption and recreation. It dates all the way back
- 16 to the 1880s. We've been an industrial site for the
- 17 midwest of -- the midwest of the United States.
- 18 So I'm here to oppose any definition that's
- 19 not going to protect human health and to look at the
- 20 priorities of the community that's already been
- 21 impacted by so many industrial or recycling or any
- 22 type of hazardous waste facilities that's in our
- 23 neighborhood. We have to really be concerned because
- 24 communities like ours, we already bear the burden, and

- 1 most likely, any changes that's going -- to this rule
- 2 is going to have a quality effect on the life of the
- 3 residents in my community and in communities around
- 4 the country just like ours.
- 5 So I hope that when you take into
- 6 consideration whatever decision, that you look at
- 7 human health impact first, and that's foremost. You
- 8 cannot recycle your soul. You cannot recycle your
- 9 health. Once your health is affected, you know, you
- 10 need to get treated and maintain it, but it will never
- 11 be the same.
- 12 And I'm here just to testify on their behalf
- 13 and for my community that we are really concerned
- 14 about the definition of the solid waste proposed rule,
- 15 and we're not for it. Because anything that's going
- 16 to jeopardize -- jeopardize the quality of life of my
- 17 community or any community is just not right. Thank
- 18 you.
- MS. ATAGI: Thank you very much. Is there
- 20 anyone else who would like to speak at this time? We
- 21 will adjourn until 6:00 o'clock. At that point, we'll
- 22 go ahead and leave the speaker open until 7:00 o'clock
- 23 where we will do our final adjournment for the day.
- 24 Thank you so much.

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             (At 5:04 p.m., a short recess was had.)
             MS. ATAGI:
                         Is there anyone who would like to
 2
    speak at this time? We have another hour left in the
 3
    public meeting. If we have any speakers arrive, then
    we will open it up for comments; otherwise, we will
 5
 6
    adjourn at 7:00 o'clock.
 7
             (At 6:01 p.m., a short recess was had.)
 8
             MS. ATAGI: It is now 7:00 p.m.
                                                The DSW
 9
    Meeting is now closed.
10
11
             (Whereupon, at 7:00 p.m., the meeting
12
              concluded.)
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    STATE OF ILLINOIS )
 2
                      ) SS:
    COUNTY OF C O O K )
                      I, RENAY PATTERSON-SEBANC, a
    Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of Illinois,
    do hereby certify that I reported in shorthand the
 7
    proceedings had at the meeting aforesaid, and that the
    foregoing is a true, complete, and correct transcript
10
    of the proceedings of said meeting as appears from my
11
    stenographic notes so taken and transcribed under my
    personal direction.
12
13
                      IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I do hereunto set
14
    my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 21st day of
15
    September, 2011.
16
17
18
19
20
                  RENAY PATTERSON-SEBANC, CSR, RPR
21
                  084.004206
22
2.3
24
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